The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Spain—Quiet Restored in Madrid—The Resignation of the Figueras Cabinet Accepted—A New Ministry Agreed Upon—Another Mutiny of Soldiers—Khivans Defeated by a Russian Column.

SPAIN.

The Cabinet Crisis—A Conflict Feared.

LONDON, June 12.—A special from Madrid reports that the crisis in the Government of Spain continues, and fears are entertained of a serious outbreak. The Cortes remained in secret session most of yesterday, and during its deliberations armed volunteers surrounded the palace. A large body of police was concentrated at the column of the Dos de Mayo, and troops were posted at the other palaces in the city. The irreconcilable press openly advocates revolution. The situation is very disquieting.

A Madrid dispatch of last evening says the irreconcilables are opposed to the formation of a ministry from the Right. Armed irreconcilables and partisans, and a majority of the Cortes respectively occupy the strategic positions in the city, and a conflict is feared. At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the majority, it was agreed, in order to conciliate the opponents, to propose a ministry to be composed of four Conservatives and four irreconcilables.

A New Ministry Agreed Upon.

MADRID, June 12.—The Cortes accepted the resignation of the Figueras Cabinet, and at a meeting of the majority last night the following ministry was agreed upon: President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor Margyll; Minister of Colonies, Senor Sorin; Foreign Affairs, Muzo; War, Estavans; Marine, Aurich; Finance, Ladus; Public Works, Bunot; Justice, Gonzales. The authorities are determined resolutely to sustain the majority in whatever measure they may adopt. Figueras has left Madrid.

Senor Figueras Going to France.

Senor Figueras has arrived at Huezca. He is going to France.

Another Mutiny.

A regiment of troops stationed at the town of Murinedro, fourteen miles from the city of Valencia, mutinied yesterday and murdered their Lieutenant Colonel.

Quiet Restored in Madrid.

MADRID, June 12.—The excitement which prevailed in Madrid the past few days has greatly subsided, and the city has been quite calm to-day. The armed factions which were posted in different parts of the city withdrawn, all parties having accepted the ministry formed by the majority of the Cortes last night.

KHIVA.

An Engagement with Russians—The Khivan Forces Defeated.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—Later columns of the expedition against Khiva which started from Djiuck and Kasalvisk effected a junction at Chalaet on the 11th of April. On the 27th of April a Khivan force attacked the Russian vanguard near Chalaet, and a sharp engagement took place, during which two Russian Colonels were killed. The Khivans were finally defeated and retreated precipitately.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—Later dispatches from Central Asia, received in this city to-night, state that the vanguard of the force marching against Khiva from the east, under the command of General Kaufman, reached the Amur Daria river on the 11th of May, where it met and put to flight a body of 3,500 Khivans, without the loss of a single man on the part of the Russians. After waiting until the 14th ult., by which time the remainder of his force came up, General Kaufman continued his march toward Schuruk Save.

GERMANY.

Diplomatic.

BERLIN, June 12.—Herr Kurd Von Schlosser, German Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city. It is not likely he will return to the United States. Herr Von Krause, at present attached to the German legation in London, is to be sent to Washington as Charge d' Affaires.

The Conquered Provinces.

BERLIN, June 12.—It is probable that Parliament will adopt a resolution extending the provisions of the Constitution of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine. Should this measure be carried out, Alsace and Lorraine will be entitled to elect fifteen members of Parliament. None of the inhabitants who chose the French nationality will be allowed to vote until they have sworn allegiance to Germany.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen over the New England and Middle States, where it is highest, with clear weather and winds veering to northerly and easterly. It has fallen northwest of the Ohio valley, being now lowest over Minnesota, with winds veering to easterly and southerly, and with rain areas in Minnesota and Dakota. Cloudy weather, with rain, has prevailed over the South Atlantic States, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over the Gulf States.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and clear weather are probable.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and generally clear weather, except increasing cloudiness for the latter.

For the northwest, rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather, and these conditions extend eastward over the upper lake region on Friday afternoon and night.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, the southern portion of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, winds veering to northeasterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh variable winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Michigan and Dakota are partly missing.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., }
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 12, 1873. }

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 12, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hours.	Depth of Channel.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Boonville	10	6	†0	6	S Fair
*Brownsville		3	†0	1	NE Clear
Brunswick, Mo.	25	4	†0	6	SW Fair
Cairo, Ill.	27	†1			NE Cloudy
Cincinnati	8	11	†0	1	E Fair
Confluence		1	†0	1	Clear
Davenport	11		†0	5	S Fair
Evansville	8		†1		NW Fair
**Fremont, O.	9		**	**	NW Clear
Hermann, Mo.	10	7	-0	1	SE Fair
Jefferson City	14	9	†0	6	NW Cloudy
Kansas City	18				S Fair
Keokuk	11	8	†0	2	SW Cloudy
Leavenworth			†0	8	S Fair
Morgantown		10			N Clear
Little Rock	11	6			E Cloudy
Louisville	4	7	-5	7	E Fair
Marietta	7	2	-0	1	E Clear
Memphis	21	11			NW Cloudy
Nashville	8		†2	2	NE Fair
New Geneva	3	6	†1	8	SW Fair
††New Orleans	2	3	†0	2	SW Fair
Oil City	1	7	†1		W Clear
Omaha	13		-0	3	SE Fair
Pittsburgh	4	5	†1	9	N Fair
Portland	27	4	-0	1	NW Fair
St. Louis	24	10	-0	2	SE Fair
St. Paul	15	4	†0	4	S Cloudy
Vicksburg	38	10	-0	4	Clear
Warsaw	12		†1		SE Fair
La Claire	8	9	**	**	S Fair

* Below bench mark.
**Change not known.
††Below high water mark.
‡Zero of gauge.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CAIRO, June 12.—Arrived: Mollie Ebert, St. Louis, noon; City of Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Sam Roberts, Louisville, 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Alice Brown, St. Louis, 4; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 6. Departed: Ebert, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2; Houston, Louisville, 7. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, June 12.—Clear and hot; mercury 65 to 94. River stationary. Up—H. B. Church, midnight; Silver Thorn, 4 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6; George Roberts, 9; Frank P. Grassy, 7 P. M. Down—Bowling Green, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Morning Star, 4. Business very dull.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The river fell eleven inches. Generally cloudy, warm and unsettled. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; John F. Tolle, Pauline Carroll and City of Chester, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Utah, Arkansas River.

CINCINNATI, O., June 12.—River 9 feet; stationery. Arrived, Pat. Rogers, Memphis, Lawrence, Nashville, Andes, Wheeling. Clear and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Arrived—H. C. Yeager, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis. Light rain this evening; thermometer 89.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—River 5 feet on Shoals, and on a stand. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Mount Vernon.

—Ex-President Thiers has written a letter to a friend, in which he says he has retired to private life, believing that party government in France is a mistake, and will only lead to fresh divisions.

JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL.

A Statement from the Senator—Seeking Obscurity Solely on Account of Domestic Troubles—The Changing of His Name a Great Blunder.

The following statement over the signature of John H. Mitchell, is published in the Portland *Oregonian* of June 2:

Inasmuch as certain articles have appeared in newspapers of recent dates reflecting in serious terms on my conduct in my native State (Pennsylvania) in early life, I submit to the people of Oregon, who have known me intimately for thirteen years, the following statement and evidence in answer to the charges made in such articles.

In so far as the charges, first put in circulation by an anonymous correspondent, impute to me any dishonest act, I deny them, and each and all of them positively, unequivocally and absolutely, and pronounce them and each of them wholly false. And I submit to the people of Oregon, that though it is a fact that I had my misfortunes in early life and encountered domestic troubles of a painful character, resulting in separation and divorce—troubles which I trust your generous indulgence will permit me to pass in silence—it is my privilege to be able to say that in all the time that I resided in Pennsylvania, I committed no wrong, nor did any act, that has ever lost to me the confidence or esteem either of my former law partner there—Colonel John M. Thompson—whom the articles in question charged me with wronging, or of any one who had the intimate knowledge of my history that he had;—and so far as all the charges against me are concerned, I prefer, rather than giving my own version, to abide the testimony herewith submitted, coming as it does from men of prominent position and unimpeachable integrity, most of whom know personally my whole history in Pennsylvania from earliest boyhood, and all of whom have full knowledge of my reputation there now.

Any charge or pretence that I ever wronged my former partner, Colonel Thompson, or any other man in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, out of one cent or any amount whatever, of ever attempted to do so, is untrue. That I ever had any difference or difficulty with that gentleman, as charged, or in any manner or for any reason, is equally false. On the contrary, I have always had, and still have, his confidence and respect.

It is true that at the time I left Pennsylvania the law firm of which Col. Thompson and myself were the only members, had an unsettled business, including an amount of outstanding accounts in which I had one-half interest. The firm was also indebted in certain amounts. Before leaving the State I transferred to my partner all my interest in said firm, together with certain other property, which at that time was believed to be amply sufficient to meet all demands; and the whole business was settled up to the full and complete satisfaction, not only of my said partner, but of all other persons, and without the loss of one cent to any one. In the settlement of this business and sale of property a deficiency existed of a few hundred dollars, which I subsequently paid; and in support of the statement here made, as well as in evidence of the confidence in which I am held to-day by my old friends and acquaintances in Pennsylvania, I herewith submit a dispatch, received by me on the 27th inst., from said law partner:

"BUTLER, PA., May 27, 1873.

"*To John H. Mitchell, United States Senator:* No man in Pennsylvania ever lost a cent by you. You have and deserve the confidence and good will of every man who knows you. Fear nothing from this State. Your friends will not desert you while they know the whole truth of the case. Your record here is all right. Call on me in any way you think proper.

"JOHN M. THOMPSON."

Without conceding that it is the right of any man to demand that I should lay my domestic affairs before the world, I simply state that misfortune in respect to these relations was the sole cause of my course in leaving my native State, and I aver that I was and am justified not only in my own mind in the course I pursued, but also, so far as I am aware, in the opinion of all candid persons well acquainted with the facts. As an evidence of the truth of what I say, and as a further vindication of my character for integrity in relation to the matters charged, I herewith submit a telegram from Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for several years member of Congress from that State, and at present a member of the Constitutional Convention now in session in Philadelphia, a gentleman who has known me intimately from childhood, and is familiar with my whole history in Pennsylvania, and whose integrity will not be questioned by any man who knows him:

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 27, 1873.

"*To John H. Mitchell:* In leaving Pennsylvania it was not alleged, I believe, that you were indebted to any one but your Pennsylvania lawpartner, Col. John M. Thompson, and I know the fact from Col. Thompson himself that you do not owe him anything; and further, that your relations with him continue to be of a most harmonious character. I believe that no man in Pennsylvania ever lost a dollar in consequence of your leaving the State, nor was the cause of your leaving the State was it well understood to be to get rid of trouble of an entirely domestic nature. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE."

I also herewith submit the following from a letter addressed to me at Washington city, dated at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1873, and written by Samuel A. Purviance:

"If you should need any certificates of your standing before you left Butler, you can have them, as your course was universally justified by every one.

"Yours truly,
"SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE."

Owing solely to domestic troubles, seeking at that time only obscurity, and hoping that I might be forever separated from some of the memories of the past, that hardly committed no wrong act to be concealed, neither contemplating the commission of any, I in my then perturbed state of mind decided to be known and called thereafter by my mother's maiden name—Mitchell—which was my middle name by baptism. This I frankly concede was an indiscreet, ill-advised and injudicious act, a great blunder, a foolish mistake. I offer for it no excuse save my inexperience in the world, and a great desire to separate myself, as far as possible, from a past that was, and is, inexpressibly painful. It was a violation of the conventionalities of life, for which I would gladly atone by a life's labor. It is not, however, in contravention of any public law. The act at once became irretrievable. I leave it to others to judge whether, thus yielding to the misdirection of a perturbed mind in days of dejection and sorrow, is a sin that years of honorable effort in the walks of daily life cannot atone.

Herewith I print a dispatch from Winfield S. Purviance, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh bar, at present, formerly a resident of Butler, Pa., a gentleman whose integrity cannot be questioned. He has known me from boyhood, and is familiar with my history and present reputation in Pennsylvania.

"PITTSBURGH, PA., May 27th, 1873.

"*To Hon. John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:*—Your character before you left Pennsylvania was unexceptionable, and I never yet heard it doubted, but that you were perfectly justified in leaving as you did. The allegation that you absconded with money is, and was false. W. S. PURVIANCE."

I also herewith present a dispatch sent me by Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who has full knowledge of my history in that State and of my standing there now:

"HARRISBURG, PA., May 27, 1873.

"*To Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator, Portland, Oregon:*

"When you left Pennsylvania your reputation was as good as any public man's in your county. All who knew you speak now in high terms of your integrity and purity of character, and feel honored by your election to the Senate.—In all of which I join.

"SIMON CAMERON."

I was born in Washington county, Pa., June 22, 1836; I was educated at Witherspoon Institute, Pa., studied law with the law firm of Purviance & Thompson, and composed of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and Colonel John M. Thompson, whose testimonials are herewith submitted.

In conclusion, I submit upon considerations not of sympathy, but of simple justice, whether, in the light of the statement and evidence here present, and of my deportment among you for the past thirteen years, I am entitled to your future confidence and respect, or deserve any condemnation. I stand to day strong in the full consciousness that in reference to the matters alleged I have been actuated by no evil intentions, and feeling and knowing that I have presented these matters in all truthfulness, with your judgment I shall remain content.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

Portland, Oregon, May 31, 1873.

BROWNSVILLE.

Terrible Accident—Low Water—Night School—Postoffice, &c., &c.

BROWNSVILLE, June 12, 1873.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A LITTLE BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

A little son of William H. Holmes, Esq., was so terribly burned that he lived but a few hours. We are informed that a number of boys were playing "torchlight" with some old "Wide Awake" lamps, filled with carbon oil, when some of the fluid being spilled upon the little fellow, it ignited. He was a bright, interesting boy, about six years of age.

LOW WATER.

Navigation has been rendered somewhat tedious by the condition of the river. It is very low for the time of year.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Rector Heyden, of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Brownsville, has opened a night school for the benefit of persons whose time is otherwise employed during the day. We trust our friend Heyden's school will be liberally patronized, as this is certainly a commendable enterprise.

PACKET COMPANY.

The Mail Line, being desirous to accommodate the business public, are running a through boat from Pittsburgh to Geneva Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the same time as the Independent Packet Company, West Virginia. Now if our friends of the Mail Line are so anxious to accommodate the travelling public, we would recommend that they run this through boat on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

POSTOFFICE.

J. S. Wilgus has been installed as postmaster. He has fitted up the office in elegant style. Success to the P. O. Department.

—COLONEL J. W. FORNEY'S "Anecdotes of Public Men," which has been running in series in a Washington Sunday paper for a long time, is in preparation by Harper & Brothers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Members of the Legislature—Mr' D. N. White's Amendment, Dividing the State into Fifty Senatorial Districts, Adopted—New Article Presented by Mr. Buckalew—Salaries of the Convention Officers—Mr. Cowan Declines and Mr. Bullitt Appointed.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—MR. D. N. WHITE'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

In Wednesday's afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention the section of the article on Legislature for an increase in the number of members of both Houses was discussed at length, many members urging the adoption of some definite system by which the unfairness of State apportionments of the Legislature would be corrected, and the "gerrymandering" process be done away with.

An amendment by Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, was finally adopted, providing for the division of the State into fifty Senatorial districts of compact contiguous territory, as equal in population as possible, each district to be entitled to elect one Senator; no county to be divided in the formation of the district unless such county is entitled to two or more members; and no county or city to be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. The House of Representatives to consist of not less than one hundred and fifty members on a ratio of twenty-five thousand inhabitants to each member; no county to have less than one member; the city of Philadelphia, or any county having an excess of three-fifths of said ratio over one or more ratios, to be entitled to an additional member.

Without disposing of the section the Committee rose.

NEW ARTICLE PRESENTED BY MR. BUCKALEW.

Mr. Buckalew, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported an article on representation in the Legislature. It provides for the election of Senators from the State at large, one half every second year, each voter to vote for a majority of the members. The House of Representatives is to be constituted as follows: After each United States census, the population to be divided by one hundred and fifty, the quotient to be the representative ratio; each county to have at least one representative, except the most smallest, which are made into districts; a county with a fraction of three-fifths to have a second member; one with two ratios and four-fifths a third member; larger counties to have a representative for each ratio. The counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny to be divided into Representative Districts, each of these to elect not less than three, nor more than six; the Representative Districts to be made to represent fairly each division of electors as exhibited by the returns at the popular elections. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Attorney General, are required, after each census, to apportion the representatives to the several districts according to the Constitution, and the Governor to make proclamation thereof. This report substantially covers the subject under discussion during the day. It was ordered to be printed.

MR. COWAN DECLINES—MR. BULLITT APPOINTED.

Judge Woodward stated that a telegram had been received from Mr. E. Cowan, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. F. B. Gowan's resignation, declining the appointment on the ground of professional engagements. On motion, the vacancy was declared to still exist. The delegates-at-large, with Mr. Gowan, were empowered to fill it. Adjourned.

On Thursday morning Judge Woodward reported that the delegates-at large selected Hon. John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy of F. B. Gowan. Mr. Bullitt being present, advanced to the Clerk's desk and was sworn in.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS AND LABOR.

Mr. Henry C. Carey, Chairman of Committee on Industrial Interests and Labor, made a report, which was ordered to be read and printed.

SALARIES OF CONVENTION OFFICERS.

The report from the Select Committee on salaries of clerks and other officers of the Convention came up for consideration.

Mr. Bartholomew, of Schuylkill, moved to amend, leaving the amounts reported for the chief clerk and his assistants, $2,750 each, unchanged, by fixing the salaries of sergeant-at-arms at $1,800, and all other officers at $1,750 each. After considerable discussion the motion was lost. The vote was then taken on the officers separately. The chief clerk and his assistants had their salaries fixed at $2,750 each; the transcribing clerks, ten in number, $2,000 each; sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; assistant sergeant-at-arms, $1,800; door-keepers, two, $1,800 each, and postmaster and assistant postmaster, $1,800 each.

AMERICANS AT THE EXPOSITION.

Letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz.

The following extract from a letter from Hon. Jackson S. Schultz will serve to explain some of the reasons for the backward condition of affairs in the American department of the Exposition:

"By some of the European and all of the American press, the American department at the Vienna Exposition is represented as in much disorder. Without attempting to defend the Commissioners from censure, if the facts shall ultimately seem to warrant it, I do wish to say, with reference to the machine department, (and this argument is the one most complained of,) that we have been ready to put up our machines for more than two weeks, and have all this time been waiting for the erection of a track—the connection of the boilers with the engines—and the placement of the main driving shaft and pulley. All of these are to be put up by the Austrian Government. Within forty-eight hours after these shall be completed, I venture the opinion that all our shoe and other machinery will be in running order. Under these circumstances it seems unjust to censure those having in charge the American department for delays. Being on the spot, and knowing fully the situation, I venture the opinion that the whole American department will be in order, all the goods on exhibition and properly catalogued before any other nation, England not excepted. Of course, our department is much more limited than many others, but such as it is, it will be ready for view and fully completed within ten days from this date, or certainly by the 15th of June, and this I feel confident cannot be said of any other nation. The Austrian Government should have taken one year more to prepare for this exposition. Not only are the grounds not finished, but all those facilities which they had promised are incomplete. The English have pushed their work for ward by the employment of large gangs of workmen brought from home, and quite independent of the Austrians; but other nationalities that have depended upon the Austrian mechanics are behind, and should in no way be held responsible for the delays that have occurred. The shoe machinery, when in full operation, will attract much attention. Many people from a distance are here waiting the results promised. There seems to be no doubt that the excellent gentlemen now here having it in charge will meet with all the success they have contemplated.

The Advance of Cholera.

Southern journals come to hand full of warning, of suggestions, preparations, and objurgations, made in the name of the approaching cholera. The Nashville *Banner*, under date of June 7th, urges upon its readers full and immediate adoption of all sanitary measures. There are but twenty-six scavenger carts in that city, but the Chairman of the Street Committee follows them up town and down to see that their work is well done. A proclamation of the Mayor urges all good citizens to clean their premises daily under penalty of a fine. The *Banner* issues a programme of summer diet in view of a temporary mortality from cholera morbus. The *Union* of the same date regrets that Nashville is the dirtiest city on the continent. The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday reports three deaths by cholera in Nashville on Saturday, and alleges that the Board of Health fled in that city and Memphis, predicts its probable immediate visit to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, along the river lines, with a possible incursion from the latter city to Eastern cities which are neglecting sanitary regulations. The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday also comments upon a probable visit of the scourge to the great unclean Eastern cities, and declares that no attitude is more dangerous than one of confidence, whatever the grounds of such confidence may be.—*N. Y. World.*

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The funeral of Ex-Minister Orr takes place in New York city to-day.

—It is reported that a treaty alliance between Germany and Italy has been concluded.

—The bankrupt, Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of New York has declared a dividend of fifty-six per cent. on adjusted claims.

—The Russian iron clad, which has been building for some time past in the dock yards at Nicolaiev, was launched on Thursday, inaugurating the revival of the Russian fleet in the Black sea.

—The excitement in Memphis in regard to the cholera is abating. A number of timid people have left the city, and abstenance from stale vegetables has undoubtedly had a tendency to decrease the mortuary reports.

—Frederick Frey, a German laborer, about forty years of age, fell from a lumber pile into the bay at the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad dock, at Sandusky, Ohio, on Wednesday, and drowned before aid could reach him. He leaves a family.

—The Ohio Valley Editorial Convention met in Circleville on Thursday. Resolutions were adopted determining not to abate the price of postage from the subscription price of newspapers, and asking Congress to amend the postal laws so as to frame a sliding scale of postage for newspapers published in and out of counties and States, and providing that all newspapers carried by express companies shall pay postage rates.

—A few nights ago Professor Agassiz addressed the Boston Women's Club on "Our Public Schools," In his remarks he pointed out what he considered to be some of the radical evils of our present system. There were too few teachers for the number of pupils; too much was taught in the way of memory only, or by rote, whereas the true secret of teaching was to use the eyes, or to teach by object rather than by books. Education should begin with the earliest intelligence of childhood, and here the Professor, without indicating the system, or mentioning it at all, indirectly advocated the kindergarten.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE MODOCS.

Gen. Davis Interviewed on the Recent Campaign.

INDIAN ATROCITIES REVIEWED.

Why the Captives Should Not be Tried by the Civil Authorities.

A DECLARATION OF CHARGES.

Narrow Escape of Captain Jack from Hanging.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—General Davis, in conversation with a special correspondent of the *Bulletin*, on June 11th, gave the following statement: When I arrived on the field I found the troops engaged in war with a band of Indians, outlaws, and murderers, the wards of the General Government, that have revolted against authority, were fighting mercilessly, neither giving nor expecting quarter. I then thought the captives taken in the future should be executed on the spot as the surest and speediest method of settling the Modoc problem, when captured while fighting against the military forces of the United States, and as a separate nation or tribe I was disposed to deal with them according to law since their capture I have ascertained that the authorities of Jackson county, Oregon, have found indictments against certain members of the band, but I have not deemed it proper to turn them over to the civil courts, because they were waging war against the Government, at the time of the murders upon which the indictments are based, and also for the reason that after their capture they were prisoners of the Government, and beyond the reach of civil law. During my command here I have observed that citizens, when desiring protection for person, property or indemnification of loss, universally appeal to the authority of the United States, but now that the war is over and the marauders are captives, both the public and local authorities want to take the punishment of the offenders in their own hands. The threats of the people, and a recent bloody act in this neighborhood, when four old, defenceless captives, *en route* from Fairchild's Rancho to camp, were murdered by civilians, indicate that a trial by civil law would be a useless farce. The people have made up their minds that the prisoners are guilty.

It is suggested that a military commission would be ordered to try the criminals. If this idea is carried out, the officers comprising the court should be of high rank, and men who have had no immediate connection with the Modoc difficulty. Such commission would probably try each case separately. It would require about six months to perform the work, to say nothing of the expense involved in such proceedings, an immease expense to the Government; besides, everybody, civil as well as military, knows that the Indians are guilty of murder in the first degree, and ought to hang. I thought I would avoid unnecessary expense and the farce of a trial by doing the work myself. Owing to the dilatory manner in which the Modocs were treated by those in charge in the beginning of these difficulties, the Indians obtained a fearful advantage over the United States. They slaughtered so many people that the country was astonished, even shocked, and now fear that they will get the advantage in the closing scenes, thus disturbing the minds of many citizens on the frontier. Justice has already been very tardy in some of the cases in approaching from so many different directions, in such questionable shapes and garbs, that I doubt her success in meeting the requirements of the case.

The Indians do not recognize the jurisdiction of civil or military courts, because incapable of comprehending the workings of these. The Modocs cannot understand what is meant by a court. They have been interrogated on that subject. They would regard a court trial, with its technicalities and testimony, as a kind of "juggerly," and if convicted and sentenced to death, they could not be made to understand that justice figured in the business at all. They believe they have committed deeds that merit death. In fact, the real murderers have nearly all expected to be hanged. They believe the military has the power and right to inflict punishment. The murder and arrests occurred in Oregon or California.

My proposed course was to settle the question by a single stroke. The Gordion knot was to be cut. I believe it was on account of the prospects of the Indians. They are cooped up in tents, men, women and children, guilty and innocent also, fearing in mass ore all the time. They must remain in this condition of suspense for months to come. I had procured a number of chains, rope and tackle, and all the paraphernalia of the execution. I had selected Friday last as the blooms-day. On Thursday forenoon I drew up this declaration. The charges were read to Jack later in the day.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, IN THE FIELD, LITLE LAKE, CALA., June 12, 1873.—Jack—Since white men first began to travel through or settle in the country occupied by the Modocs, a people of which you claim to be one of the chiefs, they have been known as a band of merciless robbers and murderers. The history of your tribe is filled with murders of the white race. Even among your Indian neighbors you are known as a domineering and tyrannical tribe. Old settlers in the country report as many as three hundred murders committed by your people within the limits of the present organization along the shores of this beautiful little lake. In the view of which we now stand are the graves of over sixty victims of Modoc barbarity, all murdered by your immediate ancestors in a brutal act. They were peaceful emigrants, men, woman and children passing quietly through the country on the public highway. For these many crimes no adequate punishment has ever been visited upon the guilty, either as a tribe, or individually. Upon the contrary, the Government has lately overlooked them. A few years ago, regardless of these acts of treachery, it gave you a reservation of that land for a home, where, if you chose, you could remain, and enjoy the annual bounties of the Government unmolested. You all went upon the reservation thus provided, and part of your tribe has remained; but you and your band seem to have preferred the war path. You left the reservation. You spurned the kindness of the Government, even resisted the soldiers in the execution of their duties to force you back to the reservation. You plundered the dead bodies of the slain friends of yours fathers, you again strewed the shores of Tule Lake with the slain victims of your bloody hands. All these victims were peaceful citizens, unsuspecting—slaughtered while in their daily occupations. You then fled to your stronghold in the Lava Bed, prepared for war, and defied the power of the Government. Still the President at Washington ordered the troops to desist until the Peace Commissioners could have a talk with you, if possible to avert the shedding of more blood. Their efforts were fruitless, after much delay and many attempts at conciliation. Then part of you decoyed the Commissioners into your hands, armed or unarmed. These acts have placed you and your band outside of the rules of civilized warfare. In other words, you have made yourselves outlaws. Since my arrival here as the successor of Gen. Canby, whom you murdered with your own hands, I have made unremitting warfare upon you, until you have at last been captured after much expense to the Government, and the loss of many valuable lives. Now that I have presented to you the history of your tribe and the recent acts of yourself and band, I will close this interview by informing you that I have this day directed that you and the confederate members of your band be executed at sunset to-morrow, in the presence of the troops paraded for that purpose, your people and the assembled citizens of the country.

While I was preparing a list of those I intended to execute, a courier arrived with instructions from Washington to hold the prisoners until further orders. After the execution I intended organizing all forces for the purpose of starting for Columbia, probably for Lapwai, saving and taking with me as many objects as possible while *en route*. I knew that a prompt execution of the Modoc outlaws would facilitate a peace talk among the Indians of Oregon, Washington Territory, or California, and have a tendency to quiet the Indians all through the country. The Indians all know that we have captured the Modocs. They will quickly learn the news if the death penalty is inflicted. The achievement would result in mutual benefit to both Indians and whites. With the prestige the troops have gained we could do great good by such a campaign.

Apaches Invading Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Last Monday a band of Apaches started south, probably to invade Sonora. Another band is besieging Santa Cruz, Sonora, five miles over the border.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Mine Explosion.

SHAMOKIN, June 12.—The body of Conrad Drumheiser was found early this morning, horribly burnt and mangled. The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury: "Conrad Drumheiser, inside boss, came to his death by an explosion of fire damp, caused by said Conrad Drumheiser, inside boss, having entered a portion of an old work with a naked lamp, causing an explosion." The jury unanimously acquitted the operator and superintendent.

—General L' Aadmirault has applied to the French Assembly for authority to prosecute the Communist Rane, now a member of that body.

BOSTON.

The Bankrupt Case of Bowles Bros. & Co.

BOSTON, June 12.—In the bankruptcy case of Bowles Bros. & Co., a hearing was had to-day before Judge Lowell, upon the question of the creditors accepting or rejecting the offer made by Nathan Appleton for a compromise. John C. Hope, counsel of the assignee, stated that the amount of Mr. Appleton's asseets, as computed by him, was less than two hundred thousand dollars. The assignee, Henry J. Stevens, reckons the assets of Bowles Bros. & Co., when collected, to be from thirty-five thousand to fifty thousand dollars in Boston. A. Van Wagner, of New York, himself a creditor and counsel for many creditors, objected to the acceptance of the offer. He was willing in his own behalf and in behalf of the creditors he represented to accept fifty per cent. outright of their claim. The assignee stated that he presented the offer as it was made by Appleton, and he placed the responsibility of its acceptance or rejection upon the creditors. The offer being opposed by the creditors, and being conditional upon their acceptance, it was not passed upon by the Court.

Charles Bowles defended their estate from partial and depreciatory reports, urging the immediate release from law and ruin, and supplementing Appleton's offer with a plan for funding and gradually extinguishing the debts. The firm proposed to call another meeting of creditors for final action.

Master Car Builders' Convention.

The master car builders in Convention, to-day, after some discussion, postponed till the next annual meeting the consideration of the subject of warming and ventilating cars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1873.

Counterfeit Currency.

Counterfeit currency of ten cent denomination was discovered in circulation yesterday. The counterfeit is unusually well engraved and printed.

The Goodrich Mystery.

William Goodrich has requested Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, to conclude the inquest in the case of his murdered brother, Charles Goodrich, before June 25th, as he will sail for Europe on that date.

Theatrical Suit.

Suit has been brought by Henry C. Jarett, operatic agent of Pauline Lucca, to recover seventeen hundred dollars for services rendered as agent to Clara Louise Kellogg. Jarett claims he negotiated her contracts with Maretzek and others, and is entitled to the payment in such cases allowed. On the other hand, it is denied that he acted as agent or manager, Miss Kellogg making her own contracts with Maretzek and receiving no managerial aid whatever from Jarett during the operatic season, for the reason that he acted solely in the interest of Lucca.

BREVITIES.

——Another indictment has been found against Hampton, the alleged bond robber.

——Corpus Christi, which among Catholics is a grand holiday, was duly celebrated in their churches yesterday.

——The Sub-Committee of the City Hospital Committee visited the various sites offered yesterday but took no action.

——On Wednesday afternoon Mr. James Wilson had his wrist broken by being thrown out of a buggy on Butler street.

——Francis Dunn, confined in jail on a charge of wife desertion, was discharged this morning under the provision of the insolvent law.

——Yesterday Robert Kerr, a watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his leg crushed, near Conemaugh station, by being struck by an eastern bound passenger train.

——Of the four boys recently sent to the Work House by the Allegheny Mayor, three of them are supposed to be the lads who escaped from the House of Refuge several days ago.

——The old Pittsburgh Gas Company is preparing for war,—by securing certified copies of all the ordinances passed by the city in reference to the Gas company, commencing in 1837.

——The citizens of the South Side hold a public meeting at the Thirty-second ward school house on Saturday evening to take some action on obtaining a sufficient water supply.

——An old man named Fisher, had his foot crushed by being caught by a descending car at the incline of Keeling's coal works at the head of Twelfth street, South Side, yesterday.

——Thirty-seven inch water mains are being laid on Butler street. The work was commenced at Fiftieth street and the pipes will be laid eastwardly from that point to the new reservoir.

——Yesterday evening Mayor Blackmore fined Scotty Ward and Wm. White, two of the men who were engaged in the riot last Sunday evening on Fifth avenue, each fifty dollars and costs.

——The pavilion for the accommodation of the band to give concerts in the Allegheny Park will be located in the West Park, as desired by the citizens who contributed the funds for the music.

——Mrs. Clouse residing in the Twenty-second ward, South Side, had her arm fractured by the overturning of a carriage in which she was riding, on the Brownsville pike when returning from a funeral.

——On Wednesday afternoon considerable consternation was created by a runaway horse on Fifth avenue extension. The wagon to which he was attached was demolished by striking a lamp post. The rig belonged to Mr. James McGuire, of Oakland.

——The sub-committee appointed by the Street Committee to confer upon the wooden pavement question, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Engineers office. The proceedings were not divulged to news seeking reporters, the session being a secret one.

——The Consolidated and Pittsburgh Gas Companies are in imminent danger of coming to a conflict. They are both trying to lay pipes on an equal line on Penn avenue, which seems to lead to some unpleasantness and a little bad feeling. The matter will undoubtedly be brought before the Courts.

——Our Reporter erred in stating in yesterday's *Gazette* that the time fixed for the Delegates to the Episcopal Convention to visit Claremont was Thursday morning—inst

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 85¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼@117.

MRS. LEE, widow of the General, will be satisfied if the Government pays her a quarter of a million for Arlington, which has been occupied as a national cemetery There is nothing like being reasonable.

ARINORI MORI, the Minister from Japan, has wakened up to find his euphonistic cognomen very disgracefully associated with loose operations in a financial way, and with a want of courtesy to the old folks at home, that makes him a proper subject for investigation, and Arinori is to be looked after.

THE practical joke which the enterprising Such attempted to play upon Mark Twain has been turned upon its festive author, as Mark failed to appreciate the humor of the affair, and appealed to the Court, by which means Such has been enjoined from publishing a book purporting to come from the humorist, but with which that genial gentleman had nothing to do.

IT APPEARS from the traffic returns of the Suez Canal, that in eleven months of 1872–73 572 vessels passed through, against 288 in the preceding twelve months, while the tonnage increased at a still larger rate —674,818 tons, against 293,362 tons. This gives to the short cut twenty-four per cent. of all the tonnage passing at present between India and Europe and America.

PENNSYLVANIA stands second on the list for expenditures for public schools, the aggregate being over eight millions and a half of dollars. New York expends one million more, but Pennsylvania schools are not behind in efficiency—although there is yet much to learn before the system in any of the States becomes perfect, and fulfills in the highest its mission of general free education for the people.

THE State Department, it is said, has a letter from Governor Van Buren, in which he admits that he accepted bribes from restaurant keepers for "position" at the Vienna Exposition, and it is hinted that when the unfortunate Commissioner's friends see the evidence they will want it suppressed. It is to be hoped that there will be no concealment whatever; if the Government Ass such information, let it be brought out, and the whole disgraceful business be fairly shown up, to the end that the guilty suffer. The influence of the exposition will be healthy.

THE MacMahon Government has already resorted to the same means that Louis Napoleon used to control the provinces and swell the enormous majorities of his plebiscites. Gambetta recently produced in the French Assembly a copy of a Ministerial order dated June 4, eleven days after MacMahon's election, in which the Prefects of departments are recommended to use subsidies and other secret means for the control of the provincial press, in the good old Bonapartist way. Minister Beule, of the Interior, acknowledged that he had issued such a circular and assumed all the responsibility of having done so. A stormy scene ensued, which ended by a vote of confidence in the Government passed by the satisfactory majority of 389 to 315—a much stronger vote than that which overthrew Thiers, whose Ministry was defeated by 360 to 344.

ALREADY, we are told, "leading legal minds" have commenced work upon the problem of how to save Captain Jack's neck. They argue that a military commission for the trial of Jack and those who aided him in murdering General Canby is not legal, because General Canby was killed, not while acting as a military commander, but while officiating in the *role* of Peace Commissioner. He went out on a mission of peace, was killed while negotiating, and therefore can only be tried by the civil authorities. We are getting used to such legal technicalities, and if they operate to protect lawlessness and murderers, amid the "civilization" and "refinement" of the East, why not allow them the same influence for the protection of Western uncivilized criminals? The interests of justice may be disregarded as easily in one place as the other.

THE trouble in reference to supplies of postal cards seems to be about over, as the Morgan Envelope Company, by which they are manufactured, has at last secured a sufficiency of presses and material to produce at present half a million daily, with a prospect of doubling that amount in a short time. Postmaster General Cresswell accordingly has concluded to give the contractors a little longer time to fulfill their promises. The following official statement shows the present condition of the postal card contract: Requisitions have been made on the contractors to date from 1,542 post offices for 28,871,000 postal cards: Orders are suspended at the Post Office Department from 3,818 offices for 7,135,700, making the total number of orders for them from 5,360 postmasters, 36,006,700. There had been issued up to noon Wednesday, as per telegram from Springfield, 12,038,000, leaving 23,938,700 postal cards ordered but not yet finished.

THE *Journal Officiel*, the Government newspaper, declares that of the three milliards which remained to be paid to Germany, one was entirely discharged last autumn. The second has been already paid. The third and last milliard (the fifth of the entire indemnity) will be delivered to the German Treasury in four equal payments—on the 5th of June, 5th of July, 5th of August, and the 5th of September of the present year. In return the Emperor of Germany has engaged to evacuate, on the 5th of July next, the four departments—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle—as well as the fortress and arrondissement of Belfort. The evacuation is to be effected within four weeks from that date. As a pledge for the last two monthly payments the fortress of Verdun and the military district around will alone continue to be occupied until the 5th of September. They shall be evacuated within two weeks from that date.

SOME of our financiers are trying to discover how we are to get the "hard pan" awarded us by the Geneva Tribunal. The award is to be paid in coin at Washington, but if any other arrangement could be made, all parties interested would be pleased to avoid the necessity of transporting from over the seas, twenty-three tons of gold. The authorities at Washington are figuring upon the problem; and the most feasible plan, which it is thought will be adopted, is this: By the purchase in England, through designated banking firms, some of them connected with the syndicate, of five-twenty bonds to the amount of the award, these to be sent to the United States Treasury for redemption. The gold thus accruing will be deliverable in Washington without the necessity and risk of transportation across the ocean, the equal amount of gold in the Bank of England having been previously used in the purchase of the bonds. Those who conduct the transaction, receiving gold certificates, could place them in the hands of the Secretary of State, and this would be equivalent to the coin for which they could immediately be exchanged. Such, there seems to be no doubt, will be the mode of payment.

OUR IMPORTATIONS.

One of the ideas on which protection is based is, that by levying duties on articles that come in competition with American productions or manufactures of the same nature, we encourage, and even enforce home production and manufactures. This country has a climate and soil, so diversified, and minerals in such variety and abundance, that there is little produced or manufactured abroad that cannot be as well and cheaply produced here. And even if for a score of years, or even for half a century, some inconvenience be suffered, because of the measures employed to compel certain forms of development, it is contended that at last the entire country will be permanently benefited. This is not a theory, simply. This was precisely the policy of Great Britain during her long period of struggle to establish her own manufactures. Her colonies were absolutely prohibited from manufacturing iron, and tariffs were established that utterly prohibited the importation of iron, pending the establishment of home manufactures. The policy was wise. It forced home development, while it protected it, and once the advantage of position secured, and she threw open her ports, traded with, and made herself the money autocrat of the world.

Our growth will be slow, because the policy of protection is not fully maintained. This is amply proven by the extent and kinds of importation annually received from foreign countries. Our imports for 1872 aggregated $677,144,579 in gold—over $87,000,000 more than in 1871. Of this large importation, one-fifth came in free, and four-fifths paid duties. An analysis of articles entering into this importation from abroad will show that most of what we purchase from others might be produced by ourselves. More than one-half of our imports—some $350,000,000—was composed of sugar and molasses, coffee, cotton, woolen and silk goods, and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. The heaviest importation was of sugar and molasses and their manufactures. The value of these articles was over ninety millions of dollars, this being nearly one-seventh of the entire trade. The second was wool and woolens, of which we imported nearly eighty-two millions. Iron and steel were third in the list, England and Germany sending us nearly sixty-two millions. The fourth article was coffee, of which we got forty-two millions; the fifth cotton goods, thirty-six millions, and the sixth silk goods, thirty-five and a half millions. These six classes of articles made up more than one half the import trade of last year.

Not to go too much into details, we mention a few other articles, which were imported in large quantities: Thus of tea during 1872, we imported over twenty-four and a half millions; of hides and leather, twenty-eight millions; of flax and linen goods, nearly twenty-three millions, and of gold and silver, over twenty-one millions. Nearly eleven millions of chemicals also came in, exclusive of a large amount of acids, salt and similar goods that are separately classified. Of foreign fruits we consumed ten and a half millions of dollars' worth; of tin, over seventeen millions, and of foreign woods and furniture, eleven millions. There were nine million dollars worth of foreign wines imported, and a little more than that amount of Cuban tobacco and cigars. We got nearly ten millions' worth of breadstuffs. Of foreign crockery, nearly six millions came in, and nearly seven millions of foreign glass. We also took over seven millions of India rubber, whilst the growth of our silk factories is attested by an importation of nearly seven million dollars' worth of "raw silk."

If our readers will be at the pains to carefully notice this list of importations, they will see that there are but few articles that cannot be produced in ample quantities in this country. Tea is an article that will require time and care to domesticate, and may be excepted from the list of producable articles; and yet, there are those who contend that we have the soil and climate necessary to its production. Those who are fond of the weed, also claim that Cuban tobacco and cigars are possessed of qualities that cannot be developed in this country. We have not the detailed list of chemicals imported, but possibly there are some chemicals that we cannot supply, at least, in the quantity, and of the quality desired.

But these items aside, and this country is amply prepared to supply all else needed, so far as included in the above mentioned list. The truth is, we are not careful to raise articles of necessity, and which would command a good price in the home market. We saw it stated, recently, that Chicago, located on the border of the fertile prairies, capable of producing in abundance, any kind of garden vegetables and fruit, actually imported asparagus, peas, and canned fruits in the season for natural fruit. Whether this particular statement is true or false, it illustrates a very common fact,—that we import, to a large extent, what we might as readily produce. And the fact that we do this is an argument in behalf of protection that cannot be gainsaid. We would be glad as regards some of these, if the word compulsion were substituted for protection,—and a tariff levied on certain articles that would *compel* their production here. The great need of the times, for the people here, is that they be induced to ascertain and develop the resources of the country. This done, and in ten years we could be independent of the world.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"BUTLER CLUBS" are increasing in Massachusetts, according to the Boston *Post*. When that paper says a favorable word about General Butler it will certainly be strange tidings from the East.

THE Republicans of Indiana have put the following ticket in the field: Assembly, Daniel Ramey; Commissioner, S. G. Miller; Treasurer, Geo. H. Johnson; Jury Commissioner, John Kober son; Auditor, Joseph Griffith.

THE Cincinnati *Times* insidiously remarks that "there creeps out in several of the best Kansas papers, a fellow feeling for Pomeroy, as if trial and conviction had looks as if they had been assisted to start a national bank."

COL. A. K. MCCLURE declares his intention to retire altogether from politics upon the expiration of his present Senatorial term. He expresses himself warmly in favor of Alexander Henry for Mayor of Philadelphia during the centennial year.

FIFTY SEVEN delegates to the Maine Republican State Convention have thus far been elected in thirteen towns in Kennebec county, all of whom are favorable to Mr. Dingley's nomination for Governor. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates throughout the State have been registered, all but three of whom are in favor of Mr. Dingley.

BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, went down to Washington and took "this'n" only last week and took it home to Fall River, where he thinks it will do him good. Mr. Buffinton is a member of the next Congress, and will vote in the roll call just before Burchard on the question which has been proposed of refunding the whole. Will he vote aye?—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF Senators Chandler and Ferry, of Michigan, are honest men, as their office jobber at Grand Rapids says they are, to the extent of having refunded their salary-grab, why do they not allow Treasurer Spinner to say so? The mere word of the Grand Rapids office-jobber is not enough; and suspicious contempt under suspicion is not a trait of honesty.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE candidates for the Chief Justiceship, as far as classed, are Judge Noah Swayne, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge David K. Carter, of Ohio; Judge Pierrepont, Javies Miller, Rowse Conkling and Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio; Judge George H. Williams, Attorney General; ex Governor Morgan, the Hon. E. R. Hoar, Wm. M. Evarts, Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts; Senator Morton, Jeremiah Black, Charles Sumner, Judge Doe, of New Hampshire, and Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, with twenty-eight other States to hear from.

ONE of the leading journals of the South, in an article upon the resources and products of that section, says: What the South needs is a vigorous, healthy, moderately rich and progressive class to take up the lands and bring, as has been brought to the West, a sturdy, firm and steady growth, backed by sufficient capital.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE trial of Frank H. Walworth, for the murder of his father, is set down for Monday, the 23d inst.

A RUMOR is current that the Khivan expeditionary column, under General Kauffman, has met with a reverse.

A PRIVATE telegram from Hannibal, Mo., says that Mr. Canby, brother of the late General Canby, died there on Monday last.

SAMUEL and Albert Hickman, convicted burglars, escaped from the county jail at Norristown, Pa., on Wednesday night.

ALDERMAN JOHN NICHOL, of Philadelphia, recently found guilty of extortion, has obtained a new trial and been released on bail.

AT Rushville, Ind., on Thursday morning, Jerry Anderson was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Jacob Kerr.

THREE persons were drowned about five miles below Woodstock, New Brunswick, on Thursday, while attempting to board the steamer Andover.

WITH the close of the present week Edwin Booth terminates his career as a theatrical manager and will confine himself in the future to the duties of an actor.

TWO young ladies, named Brewer and McLaughlin, were drowned last Tuesday evening, while bathing in the river, about one mile below Independence, Iowa.

PART of the old Libby Prison is converted into a sumac mill; perhaps in imitation of the shoemaking industry commonly introduced in Northern penitentiaries.

THE jury in the case of Dr. West, on trial in Dover, Del., came into court on Wednesday morning with a verdict of "Not guilty on the grounds of self-defense."

JAMES W. KNOWLTON, a well known correspondent in Washington, D. C., was married on Thursday to Mary A. Riddle, daughter of Jasper Riddle, formerly of Ohio.

ANOTHER match game of French billiards has been made between Vignaux and Bessinger, the former playing eight hundred points to Bessinger's five hundred points.

AT Hamilton, Ontario, on Thursday morning, one Fields, being crazed with drink, fatally injured his wife with an axe, and then cut the throats of his two children.

A CLERGYMAN is reported to be authority for the statement that a convention of baldheaded men is soon to be held in Boston for the purpose of reviving the old wig party.

FOUR Scotch fishermen named Walker were recently drowned together near Aberdeen. It would have been more serviceable in their occupation had they been swimmers.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. The New York *Times* suggests they should also retain the originals.

JOHN T. KEIGER, an employe of the Star and Crescent Mills of Chicago, was drawn into the machinery last Tuesday by his clothing and so severely injured that he died the same evening.

"PROFANITY never did any man the least good. No man is richer or happier or wiser for it. It commends no one to society; it is disgusting to the refined, and abominable to the good."

THE majority of women care but little about suffrage. If the back-to car seats could only be hollowed out so as admit of their bustles lapping over, the ballot might go to thunder for all they care."

GENERAL JACKSON'S Bible, which was given to him during his Presidency by a Washington lady, and after his death was presented to the Hermitage church in Tennessee, was stolen rom the place recently.

THE steamer Moro Castle, which left New York for Havana, had on board three thousand rifles and upwards of a million fixed cartridges, believed to be for the use of the negroes who have been lately ordered to Trocha.

OWING to the fact that neither the Union Market House or any other suitable place, can be obtained for the purpose, the St. Louis Exposition Association have decided not to hold an Industrial Exposition next year.

ONE of the severest rain and thunder storms ever known in Memphis raged about ten o'clock last Tuesday night, accompanied by immense sheets of electricity. In one hour and a half two and seventy one-hundredth inches of water fell.

IT IS now the fashion in Paris, at receptions, for ladies to sit in the middle of a room, *back to back*, on a large ottoman, and on sofas against the walls; the gentlemen stand and walk around the bee-hive. Of course no position can be more effective for the display of dress.

A BRUTAL murder was committed in Auburn, N. Y., last Tuesday night, by Merrett Wheeler, keeper of a house of ill-fame. He murdered his mistress, Fanny Sterling, by holding her by the hair of the head and kicking her till the blood gushed from her mouth and ears, and then stabbed her in the forehead.

CHARLES H. ADAMS, who was appointed on the new Board of Commissioners at the Vienna Exposition, sailed for his post on Wednesday. He expressed the opinion that none of the suspended Commissioners would be restored, as having been suspected of wrong dealing, it would not do to reinstate them.

ARINORI MORI, Japanese Minister to the United States, according to a letter in the New York *Tribune* from Yeddo, rests under grave accusation preferred by his own countrymen. His management of funds entrusted to his care is said to have been suspiciously loose, and his conduct towards his own Government is characterized as perverse willfulness.

DURING the year ending June 30, 1872, the United States imported 490,631 tons of coal, whereof 357,447 tons came from the New Canadian Dominion, and 223,184 tons from other countries. We exported during the same time 400,878 tons, of which 291,047 went to the Dominion, 36,000 tons to Cuba, 37,000 tons to the States of Colombia, and 18,700 to China.

A POOR widow, now living in the southern part of Delaware, has had eleven children, seven of whom were terribly afflicted, being deaf and dumb, and most of them, in addition, almost as weak in mind as idiots. Some of them have survived and reached the age of forty years and upward, and when the neighbors bring them little delicacies they eager around in greater glee than would children.

THE sea-going vessels registered at Bremen numbered 252 at the end of 1872, against 265 in 1871, while the capacity has been raised, being 332,354 tons in 1872, against 230,324 tons in 871, showing that smaller sailing vessels are being replaced by steamers. There were forwarded from Bremen to trans-Atlantic countries 80,418 passengers in 1872, against 60,516 persons in 1871.

FRED BICKES, living in Decatur, Illinois, went home last Tuesday evening after a three days' debauch, and was invited to take a seat at the supper table by his mother, whereupon he commenced abusing her with vile language. His father remonstrated, and told him he must cease or leave the house, at which he drew a revolver and shot his father in the face, inflicting an ugly but not dangerous wound, and then fired a ball into his own brain.

HERE is a matrimonial experience: About forty years ago a man, who then resided in Shaftsbury, Vermont, married, and after living with his wife some three years, they parted. He then married a Manchester lady and they went West. They raised a family of eight children, and the wife died and returned to the Shaftsbury and took West with him another wife. Then she died, and now he marries the woman he parted thirty-seven years ago.

THE export of iron rails from Great Britain to the United States for the four months of the present calendar year to April 30, amounted to 81,595 tons, against 180,193 tons in corresponding time last year, a falling off of considerably more than one-half. The export of rails from Great Britain for the four months of the year to all countries were 188,820 tons, against 279,251 tons in same time in 1872. While the export of pig iron is but about two-thirds of what it was last year that of old iron is slightly larger.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ writes that the American department of the Vienna Exposition will be in complete order by the 15th of June, which cannot be the case with that of any other nation, not excepting England, which has the advantage of a corps of workingmen, brought to Vienna to hasten to complete and perfect that department. The Austrian Government, he says, should have taken another year to prepare for the Exposition. Not only are the grounds not finished, but all those facilities which they had promised are incomplete.

THE danger of standing in other men's shoes, or of wearing their cast off habiliments, is sometimes overlooked. Mr. Chevalier relates, in the *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, January, 1873, that a young man of good family died in December last, because, instead of buying new boots, he bought a pair of second hand ones. Either from the cleaning having left a poisonous substance inside the gloves, or from some venomous insect lodged there, he presently felt a sharp pain in an abrasion which he had on the thumb. He bore it for a while, but at the end of half an hour he was obliged to tear the gloves off. His hand was swollen, and the spot was black. Gangrene followed, and death.

UNDER the new military law of Italy, Victor Emanuel will soon have a regular army of 300,000 men of all arms, and a reserve militia of 250,000, of which it is expected 200,000 will be effective. This will give half a million of fighting men, with over a thousand pieces of artillery. For a nation having less than one-thirtieth part of the extent of the United States, this is a pretty heavy draft from the classes best able to labor in a population of twenty-six millions. We have more than forty millions and a legitimate use for troops, yet our people would never, in time of peace, sanction the support of 500,000 soldiers. Royalty which needs such strong bolstering by bayonets can have small reliance in the love or loyalty of its subjects.

CHEAP POSTAGE, it appears, is of humble origin. An English lecturer recently told his audience that Mr. Rowland Hill saw a poor woman whose husband was away look earnestly at the outside of a letter from him and then decline to take it, as the postage was too great. He expressed his sympathy, but when the postman was gone she explained that the letter was all outside; her husband and she had agreed on signs and tokens to be conveyed by lines and dots and variations of the address, so that she could thus learn without fee that he was well or ill, was coming home soon, or wished her to come to him, or would send her money next week, and so on. The future reformer thought it a pity the poor should be driven to such shifts, and accordingly preached penny postage.

PARTIES in Illinois are talking of memorializing Congress, at the next session, to provide for the construction of a double track freight railroad between Chicago and New York, to be run at low speed and cheap rates. They want the Government to shoulder the project, and give it a public national character, but if it will not do so they will be satisfied with the bill for establishing all necessary provisions as to the capital stock, toll rates, working speed, and impartial treatment of customers, reception and despatch of freight from other roads, responsibility in the courts and to Congress, yearly reports to the Interior Department, etc. Supposing the trains to run at the rate of seven miles an hour, they are confident the yearly tonnage will equal 480,000,000 bushels of wheat. Their idea is to so fix their tariff of charges that the net revenue shall not exceed 12 per cent. on actual cost, and to have the making of the dividends above that figure absolutely prohibited.

THE STATE.

COLORADO bugs in Greene county.

JOHNSTOWN is to have a new Odd Fellows' Hall.

ALL trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad now stop at Tyrone.

THE gas company of Washington, will reduce the price of gas fifty cents per thousand or from $3.50 to $3 on and after the first of July.

DAVID AIKEN, ESQ., of Washington, Pa., has been appointed special agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the State of Pennsylvania.

SPRINGER MORRIS, of North Union Township, Fayette county, found a guinea fowl's nest on his farm, one day last week, that contained seventy-four eggs.

AN attempt by a young man to steal a pocket-book from a lady in church, in Greene county last week, created quite a sensation among the assembled people.

A GRAY EAGLE measuring six feet ten inches across the wings was shot in Jno. Gayman's woods, a few days since, by Wm. T. Arnold, of near Zollarsville, Washington county.

THE time for holding the Waynesburg Central Fair, Greene county, the present season, has been fixed for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of October.

THE Eastern extention of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has been completed to Brookville, Jefferson county. The next session of the Erie M. E. conference is to be held at that place.

WE understand that a charter has been obtained for a railroad to run from Pittsburgh to the New York State line via Saltsburg, Eldersridge, Elderton, Punxsutawney, and Reynoldsville.

THE wheat crop, though coming out and thickening very much, it cannot make more than half a crop in Greene county, according to the amount sown. Some very good fields of wheat are to be seen, however.

THE Oil City Derrick notes that this year, the exports of petroleum to Ireland to have more than doubled; those to France quadrupled and and the demand from Germany, Belgium and other European countries is enormously increased.

MISS WOODS was thrown from a carriage at Elderton, last Sunday, and had her neck broken. Mr. Woods and Miss Martin thrown out at the same time, were so badly injured that Mr. Woods subsequently died, and the young lady is not expected to recover.

THE gas well near Fairview, Butler county, pays the company that owns it about three hundred dollars per day. Pipes are laid to Fairview, Petrolia, Karns City and Argyle, and these towns light their houses and heat their stoves with the gas.

EDWARD PARDS, an Englishman, employed on the extension of the Hempfield Railroad a short distance east of Washington borough, fell down while at work a few days since and expired in a few minutes. The cause of death was supposed to be heart disease.

THE rumor that a number of "Heathen Chinese" were to be imported to be employed in loading and unloading vessels at Erie with coal and iron ore, is pronounced premature by the *Dispatch*. The business is to be left to the present force, composed of Germans, Irish and Portuguese.

ON Monday afternoon of last week, Mr. Henry Gray, a young man about 22 years of age, while plowing in a field on the farm of his father, in Wayne township, Erie county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was to have been married on the following Thursday to a young lady in Edinboro, and was buried in his wedding suit.

THE fifty-seventh anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Washington Borough, was celebrated in the church on Monday evening last. The officers are J. C. Acheson, Superintendent; Thomas McKennan, M. D., Assistant Superintendent; Thos. McKean, Secretary and Treasurer; Librarians, A. T. Baird, A. M. Todd, Alex. M. Brown, Wm. W. McKean, Jas. K. Mitchell.

FROM the New Castle *Journal* we learn that the new blast furnace of the Shenango Iron Works, of that place, commenced operations on Tuesday of last week. The Rosena is seventy-five feet high, with twenty feet bosh, and is capable of producing from five hundred and fifty to six hundred tons of pig iron per week. It is the largest but one, we believe, in the United States, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. It cost $250,000.

THE following is a list of the teachers employed in the Washington public schools: W. C. Lyon, Superintendent; Misses Lizzie Scott, Kate McConaughey, and Sadie Foster, in the primary; Fannie Dagg, Sue Hart, Jennie Hart and Mattie Wiley in the intermediate, and Lizzie Shannon and Beck Turner, in the grammar department. Mr. Lyne receives one hundred and twenty dollars per month, and the lady assistants each thirty-five dollars.

THE trial of the miners in Clearfield county, for riot and conspiracy, occupied three and one-half days, ending Saturday at noon. Two of the women were fined $25 each, and costs of prosecution; one man was sentenced to serve a term of three months' imprisonment in the county jail, pay a fine of one dollar and costs; another to serve two months in the county jail, with the same fine and costs; eight others were sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one month in the county jail, pay a fine of one dollar each, and costs of prosecution.

THEY say a near-sighted Butler county woman patched her husband's pants with a cold buckwheat cake that the children had left in her work basket, last week. The color of the patchwork matched the original trowsers, and as the cake was tough, the mistake might never have been discovered but the old man caught in a shower a day or two afterwards. The patch began to swell; he felt the cold cake on his back, and thinking it was spinal meningitis that had clutched him, went for a doctor, who soothed his fears but he was a divorce.

AT the late meeting of the stockholders of the Washington County Agricultural Society the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John H. Ewing; Vice Presidents, Wm. B. M'Kennan; Asa Manchester, Samuel L. Weir; Treasurer, John M'Elroy; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Gabby; Board of Managers, Wm. Davis, Wm Clark, Andrew Brady, Frank Bell, Wm. Dinsmore, John H. Little, Robert Wylie, Wm. S. Caldwell, Samuel K. Wetrich, James Gordon, Asa Manchester, Samuel Weir; Committee on Fair Ground, James C. Acheson, Frank M. Gabby, James Gordon.

THE First Presbyterian congregation of Monongohela City dedicated the new church last Sunday. The Pastor, Rev. W. N. Campbell, preached the morning sermon, and Rev. J. S. Stuchill, former pastor, conducted the evening service. Reverends Williams, Scott, Hall and Kerr, were also present by invitation. This fine edifice is a credit to any congregation, and is not surpassed by many of the metropolitan churches. The *Republican* says the church of which this is the true lineal descendant, was first known as Horse Shoe Bottom Presbyterian Church, and was established, with Dr. Ralston as first Pastor, in November, 1796. Removed to this city, and first sermon preached in a log school house in 1807. The brick church in the old grave-yard was built in 1815. The church just vacated for this was built and the Rev. John Kerr ordained second regular Pastor, April 22d, 1840, who remained with us 22 years. Rev. S. G. Dunlap, the third Pastor, was installed Dec. 6, 1863, and died in 1871. Rev. Stuchill was ordained May 10th, 1867, and Rev. Campbell, the present Pastor, accepted a call Oct. 1, 1870. The total cost, when fully completed, will be $32,000.

THE *Reporter* tells how a youthful couple who were married in Washington county last week come to sudden grief ere the honey moon had scarce began. The parties were Abraham Meeks, of Hillsborough, and Miss Ella simply, of Prosperity. The groom is a young man of about twenty-one or twenty-two years, while the bride is a lass of only fifteen summers. The courtship was a brief one, the parties having met but a few times before the marriage took place. Their courtship was chiefly done while standing along the fence where they had first met—probably not by chance but by appointment. On Friday last Mr. Meeks came to Washington and hired a buggy of one Mr. Sexton, and drove away. The next day, Saturday, he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Smally, the father of the girl, and as the story goes, asked him if the daughter might go for a ride with him. Assent was given. It is alleged that the young couple then proceeded to the residence of a minister and had the knot matrimonial tied. On Saturday evening they came to Washington and took lodgings at the Valentine House, where they remained until Monday morning, when the trouble commenced. When the buggy was returned to the livery stable Mr. Sexton discovered that one of the springs was broken, and he also alleged that the horse had been abused. Complaint was made on Monday morning last against Meeks, and officers started out empowered to arrest him. In the meantime a seat had been secured in the hack for the bride, and when it started she was ticketed for Hillsborough. The husband had started out on foot, he probably knowing that measures had been taken for his arrest. He was overtaken on the National road, near the toll gate, a short distance east of this borough, brought back to town and committed to the care of Sheriff Ramsey for a hearing. The bride went on her way to Hillsborough, somewhat saddened at the incarceration of her loving spouse.

PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. DIX receives $20,000 per annum.

ONLY eleven watering places claim Lucca for the season.

THE New York *Herald* calls Prof. West, of Dover, the Delaware Modoc.

LORD LYTTON'S publisher has paid him, in copyright on his novels, $150,000 in nineteen years.

A HIGH CHURCH English clergy at Wolverhampton has just gone over to the Greek Church.

THE death is announced of the Baroness de Goppens d'Hondschoote, the last surviving sister of Lamartine.

JOHN FRANCIS KEARNS, sentenced to fifteen years' confinement for treason-felony, in connection with Fenianism in Ireland, has just died in an insane asylum at Cork.

LYDIA MURRAY, a practical woman's rights advocate, who follows the calling of cab driver, has lately been fined $5 for fast driving in a London street. She paid up like a true Jehu, and drove from Marlebone, to the admiration of a crowd of men and boys.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eaton, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert L. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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CHEMICAL WORKS,
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Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 32 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.
PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Powdered Sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery 26:tw of JNO. A. KENNAW & CO., Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.
LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12½c, 6-4 Black Grenadines—extra cheap.
At 12½c, Summer Delaines—very low.
At $1.50, Black Silks, very heavy, cheap at $2.50.
New Plaid Lawns.
New Organdies, beautiful goods.
New Plain and Striped Grenadines.
New Plain and Striped Hernanis.
New Summer Goods
New Llama Lace Points and Berthas.
New Llama Lace Sacques and Capes.
AT ALL PRICES.
Ladies' and Misses' Suits in large variety
Boys' Summer Suits.
Dolmans, Octoians, etc.
Fine New Goods for Summer.
At Attractive Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

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NEW
DRY GOODS
STORE,
26 Fifth Avenue.
GOOD BARGAINS!
At 12 1-2 cents, GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS, reduced from 25c.
At 12 1-2 cents, BROCADE STRIPED SATINES, reduced from 25c.
At 15 cents, PACIFIC PERCALES, reduced from 25c.
At 15 cents, CRAMMED STRIPES, reduced from 25c.
At 12 1-2 cents, PLAID SERGE POPLINS, former price 28c.
ALSO A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF
DRESS GOODS,
At prices much lower than can be found elsewhere. Call and examine the Goods and Prices.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 26 Fifth Avenue
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DRY GOODS.
SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints, good styles.
At 6¾c, Black Grenadines, good bargains.
At 6¾, Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Calicoes—new Dark styles.
At 8½c, Linen Toweling—all Linen, very cheap.
At 11c, Wash Poplins—a decided bargain.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins, good dark patter heap.
New Percales, New Patterns.
New Standard Prints.
Domestic Goods, &c.
Mirrors, Looking Glasses,
Brackets, Cornices, Curtains,
Damasks, Window Shades, Fixings,
Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Mattings, Straw and Cocoa.
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets,
Mosquito Netting, all Colors, &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Bargains, Bargains
IN
Black Llama and English
Thread Lace Goods
AT
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RETAIL.
Llama Lace Sacques at $ 8 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 10 00.
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Llama Lace Sacques at 28 00.
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Llama Lace Sacques at 50 00.
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Llama Lace Sacques at 60 00.
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Llama Lace Points
At greatly reduced prices.
Llama Lace Fichus, Capes, Sashes and Berthas.
Tan Lace Sacques.
Black Vegetable Thread Lace Sacques.
Black English Thread Lace Points at much less than retail value.
Black Lace Fichus.
Black Thread Laces, from narrow to Flouncing widths.
HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
Country Merchants
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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BONDS,

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

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Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable sec rities, will do well to examine the merits of the abo ve items.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

Monetary matters remain without material change, the requirements of trade being light, and the supply of loanable funds ample to meet all legitimate demands. Call loans are made at 6@7 per cent., the inside figure on Government collaterals.

The earnings of twenty of the leading Western railways in the month of May last were $9,-690,912, against $8,788,121 in corresponding month last year, being a net increase of $902,791. The gross earnings of the same roads for the five months of the current year were $42,351,486, against $38,562,610 in the same time last year, being an increase of $3,788,876. Each of all of the twenty roads but two, the Illinois Central and the Kansas Pacific, show an increase.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1873.

Money was easy at 3@6 per cent., with the bulk of the business at 4@5, closing at 4. Sterling was firm, being 109@109½ for sixty days and 110@110½ for sight. Heavy failures are reported on the Cotton Exchange. Gold fell from 117 to 116¾ on the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, but rallied to 116¾ at the close. Loans 2@5 per cent. Clearings $97,000,000. Treasury disbursements $189,000. Customs receipts $555,000. Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were nominal. Stocks opened strong and higher on the native but the under favorable advices from London, and the efforts of the Board to cover the large short interest, carried out considerable advances (@2 per cent.), the greatest rise b ing on Western Union, Wabash, St. Paul and Erie. Subsequently the market became weak and prices fe l off, and in the afternoon the market was quiet at the close. Gold was the weak spot, selling as low as 20¾, again t 40¾ in the morning. It being rumored that the company intended to issue both in Western Union was bought by the Smith party up to 82 on one and 84½ on the other. The fluctuations of the day: Western Union 82¾, 84¾, 83½ and 84¼; Lake Shore 91 and 92; Wabash 42@42½; Erie, 50¾, 50¾ and 51; New York Central 106¾, 107¾ and 107¼; Pacific Mail 40¾, 43¾ and 39½; Rock Island 109¾ and 109; Ontario 87, 88¾ and 86¾; Fort Wayne, 94 and 93½; Illinois Central 119¾ and 119; Chicago & Rock Island 103¾@103½; Union Pacific 38¾, 39 and 37¾; Harlem 129½, 130 and 129; Hudson 123¾, 124¾ and 123¾; Michigan Central given notice that the coupons will be received for $6,000,000 first mortgage bonds till July 21, being part of the unsatisfied mortgages of $1,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S., coupons of 1881, 112¾@5-20s of 1862, coupons, 111¾@5-20s of 1864, coupons, do '65, 112¾; do '65, new, 112¾; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 94¾; Tennessee 69½; do new, 78¾; Virginia new, 59; do old, 68; North Carolina 55; do new, 36; South Carolina 48.

STOCKS—Canton, 89¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾@84½; Quicksilver, 29¾; do preferred, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 39½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 29½; American Merchants' Union Ex., 64; U. S. Express, 71; Pacific Mail Ex., 93; New York Central, 107¾; Erie, 50¾@51; do preferred, 72; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 140; Michigan Central, 119¾; Illinois Central, 119¾; Cleveland & Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern, 72; do preferred, 89; Clev. & Pittsburg, 103¾; Rock Island, 109¼; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 42¾; do preferred, 68¾; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 130; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Hannibal & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 150; Kentucky Central, 18½; Adams Express, 64; Central Pacific, 102¾; Union, 87; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96; Sales of the day, 45,000 shares.

LONDON, June 12—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. American 5-20s, 1865, 87½@88; 10¾; Ex. C. 103¾; Illinois Centrals, 97½; Erie Railway bonds, 69¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £21,000. The discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced 1¾, now 8.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—United States five-twenties of '62, 93¾.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 80f 30c. The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 3,400,000f.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 12, 1873.

APPLES—The demand in consequence of the abundance of green truck and strawberries continues light, but prices are unchanged, ranging from $3 to $4 per bbl. for good to choice.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and there is no improvement in prices. Ranging from prime to choice and 8@12c for common to medium.

BEANS—In limited supply, but there is not much inquiry, and prices are unchanged, ranging from $2.75@$3.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is rather more inquiry, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged at 4½@5c for green and 7@8 for hurl.

CANDLE OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; is by the car load, and @25c more for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quoted in a jobbing way at $1.70@1.75 per dozen for Winslow's Corn, and $2.40@2.50 for Tomatoes.

CHEESE—Choice Ohio Factory is fairly quotable at 12 cents to the trade, and is held higher in a jobbing way. Dairy is exceedingly dull, and prices are lower, ranging from 5@8c ₱ lb. Choice Ohio Sweitzer quoted at 15@16c.

COUNTRY BACON—Sales of Clear Sides at 7¾@8c—little or no call for either Shoulders or Hams and the latter, now that the market is dull, seem to be increasing. Country Lard, 8 @8½.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some little inquiry for Peaches, but no improvement in prices. Prime Quarters, 5@5½; Halves, 9@9½. Apples 3@4c. and very dull. Blackberries, 8@10.

EGGS—With continued light receipts a very light supply, and quotably, in round lots, the market is firmer and prices are still tending upward Dealers very generally agree in holding at 22, and sales were reported at this figure.

FLOUR—The market is generally quiet and easier; but good standard brands of both winter and spring wheat are still held at full prices. We continue to quote at $8.50@9 for the former, and $7.50@8 for the latter. Rye Flour dull and nominal at $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the grain market, with continued light receipts and scarcely an average demand, stocks are accumulating and prices are weaker. The receipts and offerings of Wheat and Rye to-day are increasing, and the market is dull although prices are nominally unchanged, $1.65@1.70 for red, and $1.75@1.80 for white. The Corn market, also, continues exceedingly dull, but there is no quotable change in prices, 45@47. This latter grade is almost entirely held off the market, but there is little or no call for it and prices are nominally unchanged, 90@35c. Sales of Ear reported at 55@57c. Barley in good demand is mainly for small lots. Rye is dull and nominal at 80@90, with increased receipts and offerings. Dealers in consequence of the weakness and dullness of the whisky market are buying but comparatively little grain, and this, as might be expected, is having a depressing influence on trade, particularly in Rye and Corn.

GROCERIES—Trade is generally reported quiet, and prices as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. Coffee is reported easier at the seaboard, but importers are still very obstinate, as they are strongly impressed with the belief that the worst for the market is over, and will be able to sustain it. The New York Shipping List of 11th quotes a decline of ¼c in Rio, and Boston reports a decline of ½c in Java, and a corresponding advance in Mocha. Refined Sugars are firmer, in consequence of the recent advance east, but there has been no advance in this market as yet, and we note that crushed sugar is selling at 10¾ to 10¾, while it is said that it costs 10½ laid down here. Syrups—Quotations of Refined Sugar Syrups are 32c for 24@25 lb. Old Government Java, 31c; other Javas, 29@30c; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 25c; Roasted Java, 27@28c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10; C, 9¾; Yellow, 9¾; Circle C, 8½; Lower grades, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 45c other grades ranging from 40 to 44, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾ Patna, 8¾ Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72.

HAY—Baled continues very dull and with constantly fair receipts, stocks accumulating, and holders generally anxious to realize, prices are weak. Choice Timothy quotable at 30@31, although we were reported 2 cars of prime at $32. Straw is also dull and lower; Oat straw, which a few weeks ago was selling readily at $18@20 per ton, will not bring much over $10@12 now.

POTATOES—The market is weaker in consequence of large receipts of fresher, and prices are unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at 90@$1 per bushel. New Crop in better supply and lower: $2.75@3 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Live chickens, quotable at 75@85c per pair according to size.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured Hams per lb. 14@c, canvassed do., 15c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9@c canvassed do., 10c; Plain do., 8@c; Side Bacon, 12c; Clear Rib Sides, 10c; Clear Sides, 10¼c; Clear Breakfast Bacon, 12¾c, canvassed do., 13c; Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾c, canvassed do., 16c; Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl; Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Prime Lard in 3 lb. packages, 12½c; do 5 lb. 12¾c; do in 10 lb. 12¼c; Prime Leaf, half bbls, 11c; bbls, 11½c; Lard in 5 lb. caddies, 12¾c; do in 5 lb. 12¾c; do in 10 lb. 12¼c; do 5 lb. 11¾c; do in 5 lb. tubs, 12¾c; do in 10 lb. tub washed, 12¾; 56 bales East Tallo, 35 do. Cape.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—There is no material change to be noted in prices or demand, though the transactions have been on a somewhat smaller scale, owing, apparently, to the decreasing stock of desirable grades of old, and the very scanty receipts of new. The manufacturers are very bare of supplies, and are only purchasing from hand to mouth. Several lots of Jersey fleece sold at 40c, and throughout the West the current rates are 32@45c. Sales of 250,000 lbs. within the range of the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Full blood fleece, 52@54c; three quarter blood fleece, 50@52c; half blood fleece, 48@50c; common and quarter blood fleece, 43@45c; common fleece, 38@40 —Press.

NEW YORK, June 11.—We have no material change to note in the situation; the market continues steadily under a moderate demand, and prices are considered quite firm. Owing to the advices from California, stating that new wool was selling readily at from 20 to 23 cents, prices here may be called a trifle higher, some holders asking as high as 32 cents for prime lots, while sales have been reported at Boston at three cents in advance on that figure. There have been several small lots of new Ohio Fleece received, but other kinds are still behind-hand. Advices from Dublin, dated May 28, says: "Our market is still an unusually animated appearance to day, in consequence of the large number of English staplers who were in attendance. The supply of wool was tolerably large; buyers showed more disposition to operate, and we quote it at a shade farthing to halfpenny on last week's prices. Scarcely one of the large clips have been put upon the market yet, and many of them are still unborn." The sales here comprise 35,000 lb. Montevideo at 38½ cents; 6,000 Oregon, 37½; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 37½@38c; 22,000 lbs. Colorado, 21½@22; 12,000 lb. Fall California, 20; 2,000 lb. new clip X Ohio Fleeces, 52; 10,000 lb. old do. and State, 42@44; 3,000 lb. new do. at 45; 3,000 lb. tub washed, 52½; 36 bales East Tallo, 35 do. Cape.

Market Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Pig Iron is inactive at the decline noted last week. We quote No. 1 foundry at $46@$46. White and Mottled ranged at $37, and Grey Forge $37@38—all at the furnace—Bar Iron is quoted at 4 4-10c ₱ lb. Scotch Pig—Eglinton will not bring over $51.50 ₱ ton. Nails still sustained at $6.25 ₱ keg.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without change of note. The market has the downward tendency previously noted, and the low prices that are ruling at present have caused more active inquiry, but at the close the market shows no improvement from previous reports. The sales comprise 630 tons Monkland and Eglinton from dock, 240 do., of which were resold, and 100 do. Glengarnock, on terms not made public, but at less than our quotations. We quote Monkland at $40@41; Eglinton and $47 for Glengarnock, and from yard an advance of $1@2 on these figures is asked. American Pig is quiet and steady. Most of the outside lots of No. 1 brands offering have been disposed of, and there is little or none now to be had below the quotations. In the Lehigh districts there is a scarcity of No. 1 brands, and a number of the furnaces are still behind in their deliveries. Though there is less offering from outside parties yet the market cannot be quoted any firmer; we quote No. 1 at $50 and No. 2 which is more plenty at $45@46. Sales of 200 tons outside lots Lehigh brands at $45@48, and one furnace has contracted for 20,000 tons No. 2 and No. 2 X for delivery during the remainder of the year, the terms of which were withheld. No. 1 Scotch Foundry is also quoted at $50, and is strictly nominal. 300 tons No. 1 for shipment East, sold on terms not made public. Refined Bar Iron continues languid, even at some concession from present quotations. English cannot now be imported at the home quotations, and unless there should be a very large decline in England it is likely that the trade does not seem at all probable, it is doubtful if any more orders will go out from this country this year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton irregular and unsettled; mid ling upland 29½c; sales of futures 27,300 bales, part August 28½@28¾c; July 28¾c; August 28½@28¾c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.50@4.75; extra Ohio $5.20@5.50; common white wheat extra Genesee $6.75@7.25; Minnesota $6.50@7.25. Wheat 1@2c lower; receipts 46,000 bush.; No. 2 spring $1.47@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.62@1.63; amber Ohio and Michigan $1.67@1.70; Rye lower; sales 6,000 bush. at 84@85c. Barley and malt nominally unchanged. Corn 1@2c lower; receipts 30,000 bushels; mixed western 53@55c; sales 68,000 bush.; white western 56@57c; yellow western 57@58c; new mixed 56@58c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar unchanged; refined quiet and nominal; 9¾@9¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet; 8@8c. Crude petroleum dull; 18½c. Tallow dull. Turpentine steady at 40@40½c. Provisions—Pork active and steady; in a mess $16.60. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; middles nominal; long clear 8c. Middles fair and in export demand; short clear 8¾c. Lard opened firmer, closed weak and lower; western steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90c.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—Cotton firm at 28½c. Flour dull at $5.25@7.50. Wheat nominal at $1.45. Corn quiet at 43@43½c. Rye nominal. Groceries steady. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 14@c. Mess Pork nominal at $16.25@16.50. Lard quiet and receipts; prime steam kettle 8½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand; sales at 6½c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c; sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Bacon firm; Clear Rib Sides 9c; Clear Sides, 9½c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Whisky steady at 90c.

LONDON, June 12.—Linseed oil 33 10d@33s 15d.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton firm at 15½d. Flour quiet at 25s. Wheat nominal at 9s 4d@10s 4d for red winter and 10s 4d@11s 4d for white. Corn, mixed, 27s 6d; yellow, 28s. Pork quiet at 72s 6d. Lard quiet at 47s 6d. Bacon steady; long and short clear 37s 6d; clear bellies 39s; clear backs 38s. Cheese, fine American, 57s. Tallow steady at 41s. Spirits turpentine 29s. Rosin common 6s 3d. Petroleum quiet; refined 13d; spirits 11½d. Linseed oil 33s 10d. Sugar firm; No. 12 Havana 35s 6d; No. 12 Manilla 34s 6d; No. 12 Penang 34s 6d; No. 12 Siam 34s 6d; No. 12 Java 35s 6d; No. 12 Porto Rico 35s 6d; No. 12 Cuba 35s 6d; No. 12 Demerara 35s 6d; No. 12 Bengal 34s 6d; No. 12 Madras 34

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

The Weekly Gazette,

Containing editorials on important subjects, the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, all local occurrences of interest, full and reliable market reports—will be out this afternoon at one o'clock. Price five cents, put up in wrappers ready for mailing.

Letters Held for Postage.—Beck Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Rogers Michael, Allegheny city, Pa., 3, Murphy W. J., Magnolia, P. O., Iowa, 3.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 168 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N G Lloyd line s am r Hansa at ew York; Inman line steamer City of Limerick at Queenstown.

A Leap from a Window.

Early on Wednesday morning a man while in a supposed somnambulistic state, leaped from a window in the second story of a house on East street, near North avenue, Allegheny. He received very serious injury about the head and body, sufficient to render him insensible for some time. Dr. B. B. Smith is attending him.

Amusements

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Tony Pastor and his variegated troupe continues to attract crowds of people to this elegant place of amusement. The entertainments given are fully appreciated. To-night and to-morrow closes their engagement. This evening an entire change of bill is announced. They give a matinee to-morrow. Go early if you want a seat.

Railroad Collision.

Yesterday morning, near Wall's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh Express ran into a coal train which was drop ing the track, having just come from the Oak Hill mines. The Express was checked as soon as possible. The engine of the coal train was buried down the embankment into Turtle Creek, but the engineer and fireman escaped with little injury. The engine of the Express was somewhat damaged, and a number of coal cars de ne-bled, but no one was hurt. None of the Express train cars were thrown from the track.

An "Sectionale" Son.

Last evening officer Louis Eckert brought to the lock-up Jacob Dietrich, whom he arrested near his home on Pride street. It is alleged against him that he has kept constantly drunk for the past three years, abusing his family, and refusing to provide for them. Last night, it is alleged, he went to his father's house, abused him, knocked him down, and finally drew a knife upon him. The old man will prefer charges of drunk against him, but stated that his father would make a more serious charge this morning.

Citizens' Meeting.

June 9, 1873.

"Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed and requested to call a public meeting of the citizens of this city, on next Monday, June 16th, to consider and devise means and plans for the establishment of an Exposition and "Mechanic's Institute Association in this city, and that the citizens of Allegheny and adjoining cities be requested to attend the meeting and co-operate with us."

In compliance with the above resolution of Councils, I respectfully request the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjoining cities, to meet in the Common Council Chamber of the city of Pittsburgh on Monday, June 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to express their views and take action in establishing such Exposition and Mechanic's Institute Association in this city.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, June 12, 1873. }

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Falls Through the Pan Handle Trestle Work, a Distance of Thirty Feet, at Temperanceville, and is Killed.

Last evening about eight o'clock a terrible accident occured at Temperanceville, on the Pan Handle road trestle work. At that time a man was walking the track, when a train came along, and he slipped down between the timber, holding on to one of the ties with his hands. As the train was passing he was compelled to let go his hold from exhaustion, and dropped down into the ravine below, injuring him so severely that he died a short time after. The party appeared to be rather a young man, but no one in the vicinity seemed to know him. From papers found upon his person it is supposed that his name is Robinson, and that he has insurance agent whose residence is in Cleveland. Some parties in the vicinity appear to think that this was no accident, but a clear case of suicide.

CITY PROPERTY.

Meeting Last Night.

The City Property Committee of Councils held a meeting last night in Clerk Morrow's office.

The pay roll amounting to $3 693 60 was approved. It included last month, estimated for work up expenses which were $5 480.

A communication was received from Health Officer Gray in relation to the water in the basement of the lock up in the Nineteenth ward. The cellar being, it is said, in very bad condition, was ordered to be cleaned out.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of two lots and the ground and building of the co-operative store on the South Side for lock up purposes was referred to a sub-committee.

The communication from Daniel Bell, presented in Councils last Monday, in relation to Soldiers' Square, on Penn avenue, was read. In 1836, Mrs. Denny presented that plot of ground to the city for a public square, but it seems that it was never formally accepted, and ever since that time Mrs. Denny has been paying the taxes on it. When the letter was read Mr. Duff suggested that the property might be "burdened with thirty seven feet of a tunnel." Mr. Cline was appointed to visit Mrs. Denny and ascertain on what terms the city could get possession of the property. The committee then adjourned.

THE RACES YESTERDAY.

The Inauguration of Friendship Driving Park Yesterday—A Fine Day and a Large Audience—No Very Fast Time, but an Exciting Contest.

The season at Friendship Driving Park was inaugurated yesterday by a trotting race for a purse of eight hundred dollars; five hundred dollars to go to the first horse, two hundred dollars to the second, and one hundred dollars to the third.

The day was all that could be desired, as regards weather, and as a number of pretty fast nags had been entered, quite interesting sport was expected. The races were witnessed by probably twelve hundred spectators. No very fast time was made as the track was very rough and heavy, but nevertheless, a very exciting and interesting race was had. The race was mile heats, best three in five, and resulted in the following entries: Joseph Bettler enters g. g. "Hot Punch;" Rody Patterson b. g. "Toledo Boy;" B. B. Miller b. g. "King William;" Frank Punkett b. g. "Perry," and Mr. Knox b. m. "Ada."

"Toledo Boy," before the start, was entirely the favorite at the pools, and sold freely two to one against "King William," "Perry," too, had his favorites, and the field and "Hot Punch" were not left in the cold for backers. Pool selling was quite brisk, and much interest was centered in the race.

FIRST HEAT.

At half past three o'clock, after considerable scoring and several false starts, the race commenced, "Toledo Boy" soon showed "Toledo Boy" taking the lead, "King William" second, "Perry" third, "Ada" fourth, and "Hot Punch" last. The horses all had a good send off, but "Toledo B.y" broke badly and left a gap, which was soon closed up by "King William," who made the first half mile in 1.16½. The heat was very exciting, and much betting was going on at the stand, three to one being freely offered on "King William," who came in first, making the mile in 2.34½—"Toledo Boy" next, and "Perry" next, the other horses having been distanced in the field.

SECOND HEAT.

Betting now had entirely changed, and "King William" at once rose into popular favor as the horse. The send-off for the second heat was made as follows: "King William" taking the lead, "Toledo Boy" next, "Perry" third, and then "Hot Punch" and "Ada." In this heat "King William" seemed to make a very poor start off, and came in last. The first half mile was made in 1:24. "Toledo Boy" having the lead, which he maintained during the entire heat, making the mile in 2:44, not very fast time surely, but nevertheless it proved a very exciting little contest, as "Perry" and "King William" came in neck and neck, "Ada" came in second on this heat.

THIRD HEAT.

This certainly was a very exciting race, and "King William" was still the favorite in the pools, though "Toledo Boy" had risen considerable in betting estimation. The start off in this heat was very even, and what very exciting. "Toledo Boy" took the lead at the start, which he kept until the first half mile was reached, which he made in 1:21¾. "King William" coming second, "Perry" third, "Ada" fourth, and "Hot Punch" last. In the second half mile "Toledo Boy" commenced to break badly, and "King William" at once took advantage of the position, making a fine burst of speed and coming in first nicely. Time 2:41¾. "Toledo Boy" came second, "Hot Punch" third, "Ada" fourth, and "Perry" having been almost distanced in the field.

FOURTH HEAT.

"King William" now was the favorite of the field, and bets were freely offered on him. The start in this race was made after considerable scoring and a little jockeying, the drivers of all the horses evidently desiring a little contrary. The start, however, was made with "King William" taking the lead, which he maintained well during the entire heat. The first half mile was made in 1:21¾. "Toledo Boy" following close up to the "King's" heels, and giving him a lively race. He, however, was equal to the occasion, having come in first on the home stretch, making the mile in 2:41½. This ended the race, and "King William" was declared the winner of the first prize, $500; "Toledo Boy" second, $200, and "Hot Punch" third, $100.

The following is a summary of the race: "Toledo Boy," 2 1 2 2; "King William," 1 4 1 1; "Ada," 3 2 4 3; "Perry," 5 5 5 5; "Hot Punch," 4 3 3 4.

TIME.

2:38½, 2:44, 2:41¾ and 2:41¾.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial
is warranted to cure Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

A Busy Session—Large Mass of New Business—The Reports from the Various Departments—New Engine Houses—Street Improvements Ordered—The Tax Collectors to be Waked up—New Hose Carriages to be Built—City Hall Addition Approved.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bellesle, Cochran, D y, Gault, Heagy, Huckenstine, Hartman, Megraw, Moul, Ossler, J. C Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Riddle, Richardson, Schyler, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, Zinkard and M. B ter President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STUART, remonstrance against assessment for sewer in Second ward. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, a petition for sewer on Slope alley. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, petition for sewer on James street. Referred.

Also petition for sewer on an alley between Sandusky and Poplar streets. Referred.

The President presented a remonstrance against the placing of a sewer in the above alley, between Sandusky and Poplar streets. Referred.

Mr. HEAGY, a petition for the establishment of grade of an alley in the Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, remonstrance against sewer on Manhattan street. Referred.

Mr. J. C PATTERSON, a petition from E & C. Magiun, asking for refunding of assessment for construction of a sewer. Referred.

Mr. BELLESTER, a petition for water pipe on Spring Garden avenue. Referred.

Also petition for sewer on High street. Referred.

Also petition for opening up a street through Kistler and Wicklines property. Referred.

Mr. MOUL, a petition for abatement of assessment for construction of sewer on Oako street, Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. SMITH, a remonstrance against allowing the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway Company to lay their track on Rebecca street. Referred. The President read a petition for sewer on Poplar street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the report of the Controller, showing the expenditures for the month, of which the following is a:

RECAPITULATION:

No. 1. Salaries		$ 2 230 12
No. 3. Fire Department		5,065 54
No. 4. Printing		176 61
No. 5. Streets		4,930 35
No. 6. Wharves and Landings		98 43
No. 7. Surveys		1 00
No. 8. Police		3 640 93
No. 9. Contingent Fund		1,879 55
No. 11. Water Works		13,271 17
No. 13. Gas		134 50
No. 16. City Property		348 30
No. 17. Health		3 59
Total		$ 31,779 97

Report approved, and the several bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. A. PATTERSON, submitted the report of the Committee on City Property. They reported as follows:

Appropriation.....$15,000 00
Expenditures.....2,655 82
Balance.....$12,344 18

CITY HALL.

They reported that they had elected architects to prepare plans for an addition to the City Building. They also reported a resolution authorizing the Controller to advertise for proposals for the building of the addition to the City Building and the building of the new Engine House on Troy Hill in accordance with the plans prepared. They submitted the plans of the Troy Hill Engine House, and the addition to the city building for approval. They also submitted a resolution authorizing the payment of $50 to Messrs. Fazier & Dalzell, to cancel their contract for making alterations in the City Building. They also reported that they have had offered them several lots on Sandusky street, upon which to erect an Engine House for the Columbia Company, for $8,000 each, and recommended the purchase of one of them.

Report received and resolutions adopted, and the Committee authorized to purchase the lots on Sandusky street, on which to erect an engine house for the Columbia Truck Company for $7,500.

FINANCE.

Mr. RIDDLE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented his monthly report. The Committee reported that certain of the city officers and delinquent tax collectors had failed to comply with the resolution of the Committee requiring them to pay into the City Treasury monthly all moneys in their hands, and in case they will neglect to comply with this resolution the Controller has been instructed to report their names to Councils. The Committee has authorized the Treasurer to employ such number of assistants as may be necessary during the busy season.

The committee also reported a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay $1,879.51 to McNaugher & Co. for the repaving of Sandusky street. Report received and the resolution adopted.

THE STREETS.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, from the Street Committee, presented his monthly report. The committee reported adversely to granting remonstrance to grading and paving of Monterey street; also adversely to remonstrance to grading and paving of Ford street; also adversely to petition for sewer on Ohio street, from East to Middle street.

The submitted a resolution authorizing the printing of all the acts of Assembly relative to streets and sewers in pamphlet form. Report received and resolution adopted.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance appointing viewers in repairing of Jackson street; appointing viewers in repairing White Oak alley; for grading and paving of McCurdy' alley, Page street, Manhattan street, McDonald alley, Wilkins street; for opening of Kerr street; for opening an alley from Ridge avenue to Harding street; for main sewer on Madison avenue; for lateral sewers on Palmer alley, Margaret alley and Federal street.

All of the above ordinances were passed finally except the ordinance appointing Viewers on re paring of White Oak alley which was laid over and the ordinance for sewer on Federal street, which was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON presented an ordinance for a main s wer from Rope alley to connect with the railroad sewer, which after considerable discussion was passed finally.

The same gentleman presented an ordinance increasing the salary of the assistant Engineer to $2,200 per annum. After considerable discussion the ordinance was laid over on first reading.

Also, profiles of grades of Sarah street, extension of Fifth street and Franklin street, all of which were approved.

Also, James Hong's plan of lots, Bakewell's plan of lots, and George Riddle's plan of lots, all of which were approved.

Also, reports of Viewers on the opening of Preble avenue, Ninth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, chairman of the Survey Committee presented the report of that Committee. They reported adversely to opening an alley from Grant alley to Rope alley. Also recommended the repeal of the ordinance for opening of Page street, and the preparation of another in its place. Also adversely to granting remonstrance against opening Charles street to a width of 50 feet, as they think that width is necessary.

Report adversely to extension of Gallagher street.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following rates for registering lots: In the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards, $5; Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, $6; Tenth and Eleventh wards, $7. Report received.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for opening Beech street. Laid over.

Ordinance repealing ordinance for opening of Page street. Passed finally.

Ordinance fixing fees for regulating city lots. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Millroy avenue, Tenth ward. Passed finally.

Ordinance for opening of Wilson avenue.

Mr. STUART presented a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance.

On motion the ordinance and remonstrance were referred back to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SMITH submitted the following report of the Water Committee. They reported the following appropriations:

Appropriation	$35,000 00
Proceeds of 13 bonds sold	13,000 00
	$48,000 00
Expenditures	54,056 81
Overdrawn	$ 6,056 81

They reported a resolution requesting the Mayor to direct the police to enforce the ordinance relative to willful waste of water by the citizens.

Also a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Manhattan street, Kilbuck street, and on Herr's Island. Report received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. SCHOYER offered a resolution authorizing the special committee on purchase of gas works to employ such experts as may be necessary to make estimates of gas works. Adopted.

Mr. STUART, a petition for opening of Division street. Referred.

Also, a petition asking Councils to furnish Knap's Battery with an armory. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. MCNEILL.....President, *pro tem.*
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch assembled at eight o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. ACKLEY, Mr. McNeill was called to the chair, in the absence of the President.

Present: Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Burns, Bown, Cook, Cochran, Eberhardt, Hastings, Krepa, Klicker, Krelling, Moser, McNeill, Price, Palmer, Rigby, Smith, Strouse, Snaman, Selling, Voegily, Walter, Weaver.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. VOEGILY presented a remonstrance from citizens protesting against constructing a water sewer on Liddle street. Referred.

Mr. KELLING, petition for water on Charles and Sarah streets, Tenth ward. Referred.

Also, resolution instructing the Street Committee to have the houses numbered on Charles and Sarah streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. COOKE, an ordinance to amend the ordinance prohibiting cattle from running at large in